Mr. John Beckley's

Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 65 of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1793. [Whole No. 387.]

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, January 2.

DEBATE *on Mr.* STEELE'S MOTION *for the* REDUCTION *of the* MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

In Committee of the Whole. Mr. WHITE *in the Chair.*

Mr. Clark obſerved that by the debates this day, it would appear as if it was deſigned to diſband the whole army, and to give up the whole weſtern country; but this is by no means the caſe; the object is merely to reduce the number of the regiments, not to diſmiſs a ſingle man. He ſuppoſed three thouſand men would be ſufficient to contend with 1200 Indians; the effect of the motion would be to ſtop recruiting;—it is ſaid the Preſident is empowered to diſband the troops when he thinks the public ſervice will admit of it; but this is a point of delicacy; the law provides for raiſing five regiments, the recruiting therefore will go on, unleſs perhaps the Legiſlature ſhall take ſome ſteps to prevent it. He therefore ſuggeſted the idea of an addreſs to the Preſident of the United States on the ſubject.

Mr. Parker ſaid, he was in favour of the motion. It had been obſerved, he ſaid, that the Preſident had it in his power to diſband the regiments; but he obſerved it was not known what his ſentiments are on the ſubject, and therefore it may be highly proper for this Houſe to expreſs its opinion. Mr. Parker then ſupported his former aſſertion, that militia was ſuperior to regular troops, eſpecially ſuch as can now be obtained; the beſt men cannot be obtained, the war is unpopular; and therefore ſuch men as turned out in defence of the liberties of the country cannot be enliſted. He adverted to various expeditions againſt the Indians, beginning with Braddock's defeat. He noticed ſeveral actions during the late war with Great-Britain, beginning with Burgoyne's capture. He gave the militia the principal credit for many of our principal and moſt brilliant ſucceſſes. He ſaid, he had no idea of a ſpeedy peace with the Indians; but he exceedingly reprobated the preſent ſyſtem of proſecuting the war. He was for reducing the regular eſtabliſhment to a number ſufficient to garriſon the forts on the frontiers, and to give the Preſident power to call militia in ſuch numbers as he may think proper, and to ſtrike the enemy where the beſt proſpect of ſucceſs may appear.

Mr. Boudinot, after remarking that the preſent diſcuſſion was merely a repetition of the various obſervations which had been offered in the firſt deliberations on the beſt mode of carrying on the Indian war, ſaid the majority determined on the mode which had been adopted--For his part he had been in the minority; but the the ſenſe of the majority muſt be ſubmitted to; he therefore exceedingly doubted the eligibility of deviating from the ſyſtem, and thus betraying an inſtability in the public councils. He adverted to the exiſting ſtate of Indian affairs, the diſpoſition recently diſcovered by them to treat, and imputed the alteration in the hoſtile appearance to the arrangements made by the United States to proſecute the war: he therefore exceedingly doubted the expediency of weakening the public force at this criſis. He noticed the interference with, and encroachment on the Executive, which would be the conſequence if the meaſure ſhould be adopted. The encreaſed expences occaſioned by the addition to the regular troops were fully conſidered at the time when the majority determined on that addition, and ſhall the minority for ever keep their oppoſition on foot, by bringing forward the buſineſs in various ſhapes? He enlarged on the ill policy of adopting the propoſition at the preſent moment, and ſaid, he hoped that nothing would be done to derange a ſyſtem which had been the reſult of ſo much deliberation; on ſtability and firmneſs, the eventual meaſures now purſuing to bring about a peace, appear to be ſuſpended.

Mr. Willis oppoſed the motion. He ſaid he had been originally againſt raiſing the additional regimeuts; but the motion, he conceived, went to ſuch a reduction of the defenſive force of the frontiers, as would leave them in a very expoſed ſituation indeed. No gentleman would ſay, he preſumed, that two regiments would be ſufficient to garriſon all the poſts on the extenſive frontiers of the United States. He had always been of opinion that volunteers and militia were the beſt ſpecies of force to be employed againſt the Indians; but tho' he had been oppoſed to the ſyſtem adopted, yet he now conſidered himſelf as differently ſituated, and that it was a different conſideration to oppoſe a law before it is paſſed, from continuing that oppoſition after it is enacted: he hoped therefore, that the motion would not be agreed to.

Thurſday, Jan. 3, 1793.

Mr. Steele, after adverting to the ſtatements offered by the Gentleman from Connecticut, and obſerving that they differed from thoſe which he had laid before the Houſe, ſaid, in order to remove every prejudice to the motion, he had been induced to make from motives of regard to the public good, he ſhould now more particularly refer to the documents from whence he had drawn his information.—Mr. Steele then refered particularly to the ſeveral acts of appropriation—to prove the juſtneſs of his ſtatements; after he had gone thro' with theſe, he obſerved, that from hence it muſt appear incontrovertible, that the ſums ſtated to have been appropriated for the war department, were in fact ſo appropriated—whether the ſums were expended or not, it remains for the gentlemen who controvert thoſe ſtatements to ſhew. He then ſhewed that the whole ſums were expended, and monies called for to ſupply deficiencies.

Mr. Wadſworth roſe to explain—he obſerved that he believed the gentleman's ſtatement juſt now delivered by him was accurate---he did not mean to controvert it. In his obſervations yeſterday, he had reference to the ſtatement offered by the gentleman in his ſpeech when he brought forward his motion which had been publiſhed, and the accuracy of which, the gentleman had not denied; it was that ſtatement, Mr. Wadſworth ſaid he meant to controvert, and not the one now offered by Mr. Steele.

Mr. Clark ſaid he could not conceive for what purpoſe this debate was ſpun out to ſuch a length; he thought the buſineſs might be very ſoon ſettled by proceeding to filling up the blanks in the motion: he diſapproved of the compariſons which had been made between the militia and the regular troops; they had both, at different times, behaved well, aud both had perhaps been to blame.

Mr. Milledge roſe in oppoſition to the motion—he called the attention of the Houſe to the extenſiveneſs of the frontiers of the country, particularly of the State of Georgia: he noticed the conduct of the Indians particularly on the frontiers of that ſtate;—the citizens of Georgia adopted the conſtitution of the United States, in hopes of deriving effectual protection from the Union; have they received that protection? A treaty has been formed with the moſt formidable tribe on the frontiers—we have been amuſed with expectations of their fulfiling the contract on their part—but their their late treatment of Mr. Seagrove may ſurely convince us that they never will conſent to running the permanent line.—Mr. Milledge then noticed the treacherous conduct of the Indians on ſeveral occaſions, and from the extenſiveneſs of the frontiers, being more than 1500 miles in extent—their exceedingly expoſed ſituation, &c.—He argued that the force originally intended to be raiſed, was ſo far from being too great, that it is not adequate to the object; he was therefore oppoſed to the motion. If any of the officers of government have embezzled the public money, or have been guilty of abuſes, ſaid Mr. Milledge, the way is open and plain to bring them to account, and he ſhould not think that any member of the legiſlature, knowing of ſuch abuſes, who did not bring them before the public tribunal, did his duty: He concluded by ſaying, that as a defender of the rights of his conſtituents, by affording them all the protection in the power of the government, he ſhould vote againſt the motion.

Mr. Findley. Sir, how far the army is to be reduced, being a blank in the motion before you, does not come directly under debate, and there is a difference of opinion among the gentlemen who ſupport the reſolution; the gentleman who moved it, expreſſed a deſign of reducing it to two regiments, and a gentleman from New-Jerſey (Mr. Clark) propoſes to reduce them to three, or to diſcharge none actually enliſted; at any rate the principle is open to debate.

The diſcuſſions with reſpect to the expenditure of the revenue, and the comparative merits of the regular forces and the militia, have been ſufficiently diſcuſſed; at leaſt as far as they relate to the queſtion under conſideration, therefore I ſhall paſs thoſe ſubjects at this time with only one remark.

From the obſervations of the gentleman who moved the reſolution, the firſt and great object is, by diſbanding a great proportion of the army, to obtain money for the redemption of the redeemable part of the public debt. I agree with him that this is an important and deſirable object, but we differ in this—that I take it to be a ſecondary object. I conſider the defence of the union to be ſuperior to every other conſideration; it was the firſt reaſon for forming the government, and claims the firſt proviſion and earlieſt attention from thoſe who govern.

However, the arguments which have been deduced from the origin, the management and misfortunes of the war claim my particular attention. That the war exiſted previous to the preſent government is no more denied; that it was the off ſpring and remains of the war with Britain is confirmed by facts which will long be had in melancholy remembrance: but ſince the commencement, it muſt be acknowledged that the war has changed its complexion, the carnage and depredation have been much extended, and the reſentment and union of the ſavages greatly increaſed. How that has happened is a proper ſubject of enquiry. Gentlemen in ſupport of the reſolution have pretty plainly implicated the war department as the ſource of theſe evils. Let it be obſerved as one excellence of our government, that all officers, civil and military, are ſubject to legal trial and puniſhment; there is no officer ſo dignified in the United States as to be out of the reach of legal reſponſibility;—and if, therefore, there is delinquency, let it be aſſerted boldly and examined to effect. It is the members of the legiſlature only that are out of the reach of trial and puniſhment; upon theſe we have no hold, except upon their character, their conſcience and their intereſt. It is the legiſlature that is poſſeſſed of the moſt ſupreme ſovereign power. Though I do not appear as the Advocate of any other department, yet it is to the conducts and neglects of the legiſlature that I now call the attention of the committee; it is from that quarter that we can draw the moſt uſeful cautions for our deciſion of this queſtion, and our future conduct; and it is more generous for us to examine and improve upon our own faults in the firſt inſtance. I have already obſerved that the new Congreſs found the union in a ſtate of war.

What exertions were made to procure peace, or grant protection, is a very natural enquiry. One regiment was employed by the old Congreſs to guard the frontier; though this was a force inſufficient for the purpoſe, yet it is to be conſidered that the then government had not the command of revenue, and the individual States had competent powers, and the command of their own revenue; the enemy was not combined, nor ſo much of the frontier diſtreſſed. But did this moſt preſſing object obtain the earlieſt attention of Congreſs, or the firſt proviſion? No it did not. An ill defined law was enacted, empowering the Preſident to call out the militia, before any militia law of Congreſs exiſted; the conſequence was that though they could not be compelled, yet a number of thoſe who were called upon went to the Miami villages with General Harmar; with thoſe and his own regiment, he arrived at, and deſtroyed thoſe villages, and if he had had but two regiments of good permanent troops with the aſſiſtance of a few choſen militia, he could have ſecured a lodgment there, notwithſtanding the misfortunes of his ſkirmiſhing parties; and peace would have been the probable conſequence; but as the time of ſervice of the militia had expired, if he had been ever ſo fortunate he muſt have retreated as he did; thus the ſavages were extremely irritated, the ſignal given for union, and a great extent of frontier formerly in ſuppoſed ſecurity became the object of more than a common degree of ſavage vengeance. In this diſtreſſing ſituation of our affairs, the next ſtep taken by Congreſs was to enact a law for raiſing a ſecond regiment, and to enliſt levies for ſix months at two dollars a month, and cloathing deſigned for to laſt half the year; juſt ſufficient to take them to the wilderneſs, there to ſtarve with cold in the moſt inclement ſeaſon of the year. The fatal cataſtrophe in which this campaign ended need not be repeated, there is no danger of its being forgot; that it has encreaſed the union and courage of the Indians, and encouraged them to treat with the moſt indignant inſolence our overtures of peace, is evident from the fate of the brave men who fell with the flags; for whoſe families we have been juſt making proviſion. Perhaps it may be ſaid, as has at leaſt been reported, that Congreſs only enacted into laws the plans recommended by the war department; how true this is in all the inſtances to which I have alluded I know not; but at any rate it is no apology. We have no right to caſt our legiſlative reſponſibility upon the Executive department—this power for which our character is excluſively reſponſible, cannot be transferred without a breach of truſt. And for theſe objects there was no other information neceſſary but what was poſſeſſed by the Houſe. Congreſs knew

knew that the wages were not a ſufficient encouragement to procure fit men, they knew it bore no reaſonable proportion to the price of labor, at leaſt where the men were expected; they knew that the time was too ſhort for enliſting the men with ſuch ſcanty encouragement, and for carrying on ſo diſtant and precarious an expedition, even if no accidents or miſmanagement were to take place; but certainly accidents and miſmanagement ought to be provided for in undertakings of this nature; they know or might have known that trifling with ſuch a war would naturally excite the flame, and not quench it.

It cannot be pretended that reſources were wanting. Congreſs received the public purſe with the government, and they very properly ſoon rendered it productive. At an early period revenues were found; not only to provide for the debts of the Union, for the diſcharge of which they were bound by contract, but alſo made proviſion for the debts of the individual States, to do which they were bound by no contract; and which are not yet liquidated, nor their amount known. I cannot ſuppoſe this neglect was altogether owing to inattention, for committees were frequently held on the ſtate of the Union, and ſurely the defence of the union was the firſt ſubject which could preſent itſelf to their thoughts. As no ſufficient reaſon for this neglect has ever occurred to me, I continue to view it with ſurprize, perhaps others can better account for it.

However, laſt ſeſſion we were ſufficiently convinced of our error, the object was fully before us, as well as the plan propoſed to be purſued, and however we regretted the expence, and evils ſtill more to be dreaded, from a ſtanding army, we from conviction, provided adequate means, and now after much of the expence is incurred, and the end not accompliſhed, there is an attempt to withdraw the means: ſurely gentlemen have not taken a full view of the ſubject.

Arguments have been drawn in favor of the reſolution from the ſlow progreſs of the recruiting ſervice, and the inactivity of the army laſt ſummer. On this ſubject, I have a very different opinion. Let gentlemen for a moment reflect upon the difficulties the recruiting ſervice had to encounter. The levies after a ſcene of arduous fatigue, enduring hunger and nakedneſs, many of them were left rotting on the deſolate ſod in the wilderneſs, and thoſe who ſurvived the horrid carnage, returned with infinite hardſhips to their homes, they with difficulty procured the pittance allowed them by law; their mouths were filled with complaints, nor did they alone complain; and though the wages were raiſed a dollar a month, yet even ſo, it was not a ſufficient encouragement where the greateſt number, and the beſt men were ſought for; but this houſe are not to blame for this, for we had agreed once, and again to make the wages higher, but were overruled by the other legiſlative branch. When gentlemen maturely reflect on thoſe conſiderations, and alſo that the ſpring was far advanced, before the recruiting ſervice could commence, they will with me rather be ſurprized that it has ſucceeded ſo well; it is indeed beyond my moſt ſanguine expectations, and the men are not generally of the moſt inferior kind, as has been ſuggeſted.

With reſpect to the inactivity of the army, the obſervations may have in ſome degree aroſe from ſomething expreſſed by me ſome days ago, I think on another ſubject.

I then ſaid that the army which rendezvouſed at Pittſburgh had not undertaken the defence of the frontier, and prevented the neceſſity of militia ſervice. That ſome of the counties had been more diſtreſſed by the ſavages laſt ſummer, and the militia ſervice more burthenſome than at any time ſince the peace with Britain—that even the county where they lay had to employ militia; and this is certainly true; of the reaſons for this I have not been informed, nor am I accountable for it.—However, it is but reaſonable that I ſhould offer ſuch reaſons as ſuggeſt themſelves to me. It is well known in this houſe that General Butler's having, according to orders, ſent ſuch of the levies as arrived early, to the frontiers, and therefore afforded neceſſary protection in time of harveſt, was much complained of, and aſſigned as a cauſe of defeat, not only by delay, but want of diſcipline, though I do not think it had that effect; yet probably to prevent complaints of this nature, the introducing diſcipline and military habits among the new raiſed troops may have been judged preferable to the defence of the frontier; prevailing deſertions might have had its weight; but though this might be complained of with reſpect to thoſe oppreſſed with ſavage depredations and militia ſervice, yet certainly the army may be more fit for the great object of an expedition, etc. From my own obſervations I know that unremitting induſtry has been uſed to promote diſcipline among the troops.

But an argument of another nature, and which ſeems to have the greateſt weight with the gentlemen, has been often urged, I mean the expence, and the danger of new taxes. Is it poſſible that we have not revenues ſufficient for the defence of the union? Surely every other claim muſt give way to this.—Let it not be ſaid that a tax for our own defence could not be levied; the people would cheerfully pay taxes for this purpoſe, though they might think themſelves oppreſſed by other demands that are more amply provided for. But a new tax is not neceſſary for that purpoſe; a ſurplus of exiſting revenues are at our diſpoſal, beſides the eſtimates of the war. It is true we deſigned to have availed ourſelves of it to begin the extinguiſhment of our debt, though we have been ſince told that it is neceſſary to be applied otherwiſe, and we are called upon to raiſe a new tax for that purpoſe, not for the purpoſe of procuring peace. However anxiouſly I deſire to pay off the debt, yet I am certain it would be an unwarrantable policy to ſubject the country to deſtruction for that purpoſe; beſides, I believe the alternative propoſed would eventually encreaſe the expence.

We have a particular plan in view in order to accompliſh peace, is that plan executed? Is that object obtained? No.

I believe gentlemen know we cannot explain fully on this ſubject, as it involves confidential communications, and plans not ſubmitted to public view; but they ſay that two regiments are ſufficient to garriſon the exiſting forts. Surely they know that fort Hamilton, Fort Knox, &c. are not the objects contemplated; nor would theſe I preſume be kept for their own ſakes, they cannot defend our territory, nor make it the intereſt of the Indians to be at peace. If we expect to exiſt as a nation we muſt defend the territory which we have purchaſed, which we have ſold to others, and which unfortunatley for them we have encouraged others to ſettle upon. In this I preſume the committee are agreed, at leaſt I hope ſo; but it will be ſaid the difference is about the means. We are told that the militia are more fit for this kind of war than an army; let the army keep the forts, and the militia defend the frontiers where they reſide, and carry on expeditions againſt the Indians. Comparing the militia and ſtanding army is to little purpoſe; I have known both the one and the other on ſome occaſions behave ſo as to deſerve great commendation, & at other times behave very ill; this depends greatly on circumſtances, each have their particular advantages, and each may find too much employ; there are ſituations and circumſtances in which the militia are undoubtedly beſt, and there are other ſituations in which a ſtanding army have the advantage. But when I ſpeak of militia I do not mean ſuch as are called in claſſes from their families, and compoſed of many that have neither been accuſtomed to the woods, nor arms, and go out with reluctance, leaving all that is dear to them behind, and conſidering the ſervice as a grievous oppreſſion. I know and feel theſe things. I have been oftener than once out with the militia. I mean a ſelection of the militia willing to go, and experienced in the woods, and in moſt of the frontiers ſuch men, or ſuitable arms do not now abound; but ſurely for ſervices of a more permanent nature an inliſted army is more ſuitable.

But do gentlemen conſider the conſequences of throwing all internal defence, and diſtant expeditions, upon the militia? Is it not enough that they already ſtand as a piquet guard to their brethren who live at eaſe; that they eat their bread in the fear of their lives, and are frequently embittered with the view of mournful incidents; but that we muſt lay a deliberate plan for encreaſing the number of their fatherleſs children, and childleſs parents?

I recollect, it has been ſaid oftener than once on this floor on former occaſions, and is ſtill owned by members, that the ſtates who have frontiers ought to provide for their own protection, and that the government of the union ought to aſſiſt only in the laſt reſort; in ſhort that protection ought not to be a common cauſe. Such highly antifederal ſentiments I confeſs I heard with ſurpriſe.

There are ſome members, however, more generous and promiſe to vote for a ſufficient ſum of money to pay the expenſe. I believe theſe members are ſincere; but do gentlemen contemplate to what iſſue the principles would lead? Do they not obſerve that the fate of the government is deeply involved in the deciſion?—Perhaps I may be aſked, did not the ſtates depend chiefly upon their own exertions for the defence of the frontiers under the old Congreſs? Yes, they did, and were better protected than ſince that period. But let it be recollected that at that time the ſtates had the command of their own reſources, and the laying and executing their own plans: that the Indians were not ſo formidably combined; but that ſince, the ſtates had not the power of retaliating, nor the means of gratifying with preſents, ſince the Indians have been ſolemnly told to look away from the little fires of the ſtates, to the great fire of the union: they have looked upon us a more formidable and dangerous foe, and made their arrangements accordingly, and European nations and emiſſaries among them have improved upon the circumſtance, and excited and aided them in their union and exertions.

If the militia are to be ſo much oppreſſed, it muſt be under their ſtate laws; the operation of our militia law has not been tried, and the militia will naturally have more confidence in the laws of the ſtate, and be better paid by them. If the people muſt undergo all the riſk of life and all the hardſhips of war, in carrying on a war which they did not commence, nor have power to terminate, will they not naturally look from the government of the union, to that of their own ſtates? and will the ſtate governments conduct a war with their hands tied? Will they not take their own way of conducting the war and of procuring peace? Surely they will, and the general government ought only to hope for obedience and reſpect as long as it gives general protection, which was the reaſon of its inſtitution. But if gentlemen were willing thus to ſurrender the principles of the government, they ought firſt to put the frontier ſtates in as good a ſituation as the new Congreſs found them; when the Indians were not united, and when they did not know that they could ſo eaſily and compleatly defeat us.

Suppoſing that we appropriate a ſufficient ſum of money to pay the frontier militia for conducting the war of the union; I aſk who are theſe militia? is it thoſe unfortunate few whom we induced ho ſettle at Marietta that are to protect our extenſive weſtern territory, againſt the united exertions of all the weſtern Indians? or is it the few ſcattered inhabitants of the South-weſtern territory, who are to undertake our defence againſt the numerous and warlike tribes around them, aided by our ſouthern European neighbours? Or is it the ſcattered ſettlements of Georgia who from known cauſes are weak within themſelves, that are to defend us againſt the moſt powerful and numerous tribes of Indians on the one ſide, and white people perhaps little leſs inimical on the other?—Impoſſible! This cannot on cool reflection be the ſerious intention of even the members who have expreſſed themſelves ſo.

From the very inadequate pay which the militia have already received and the difficulty of obtaining it, however well diſpoſed the members who propoſe it may be, there is little ground to confide in the proviſion being ample, eſpecially when it is conſidered that the expenſe has been the argument moſt dwelt upon by all the gentlemen.

Arguments however of another and more important nature have been ſuggeſted in favor of leſſening the army. I mean the peaceable diſpoſition of our citizens and the principles of our government; in this I am heartily agreed, and were the argument upon original ground, and the meaſure optional, I would doubtleſs oppoſe an army; but the queſtion is not, whether we ſhall begin a war, or whether we ſhall have a ſtanding army to aid the government in time of peace; if that were the caſe I would certainly be on the other ſide; but with us it is a queſtion of neceſſity, not of choice, it is to procure a peace, and not to procure a war; it is to protect, and not to oppreſs or aid in governing our citizens; I know that ſtanding armies have always been ſources of oppreſſion and aids of tyranny; our people may long be governed without ſuch aids, their ſituation will not admit of abuſes from ſtanding armies, nor would the citizens ſubmit thereto.

However when I obſerve the difficulty of procuring money for the ſupport of even a neceſſary force, and the jealouſy of armies ſo prevalent among the members; whatever difficulties it may now produce, yet this diſpoſition augurs well towards the ſecurity of our liberties; when I alſo conſider how anxious the people of the United States and the members of Congreſs are for peace, and what extraordinary exertions the executive has made to preſerve it; and when I alſo reflect, that the next Congreſs will be a more full and equal repreſentation of the people's intereſts and ſentiments than we are, I am confident the army will be diſcharged as ſoon as our affairs will admit of it.

The proſpects we have of peace are not very flattering, they by no means ariſe from the good diſpoſitions of the Indians towards us, nor from the love of peace, but from the dread of the power and permanency of our force; take away thoſe impreſſions and all our proſpects of peace vaniſh; it may be recollected that the Six Nation Indians were our inveterate foes, and would never liſten to the voice of peace until they felt our power, and we have ſufficient proofs, that their continuing peaceable does not ariſe from their diſpoſitions towards us, but from their being ſo much in reach of our power. Admitting that the militia were in every reſpect the beſt for fighting Indians, and that we could in juſtice throw the burthen and riſk of fighting wholly on them; yet this method would certainly lengthen the war; we have, and always had the militia; but they are not a viſible force, the ſtrokes they make diſtreſs and irritate the Indians, and when the expedition is over the force diſappears, and the Indians meditate and too often obtain revenge; the apprehenſion of an army ſtrikes them with apprehenſions of a permanent deſign, and convinces them that it is their intereſt to have peace; the late murders of thoſe who bore the enſigns of peace are an undoubted proof that the proſpects of peace do not ariſe from any other motives than the dread of our force.

When I reflect on our having ſo lately been convinced of the indiſpenſible neceſſity of raiſing an army, and before it was poſſible to accompliſh the object intended, that a motion is made for leſſening that force, I am truly ſurpriſed at the inconſiſtency to which it would lead; ſurely there is not ſuch an inſtance to be found in the hiſtory of nations, nor in the acts of public bodies, and if it ſhould ſucceed it would mark our councils in an extraordinary point of view. Howeve, ſo averſe am I to armies and ſo ſenſible of the evils they have occaſioned, that I gave a ſerious ear to the motion, and maturely examined the circumſtances in which the caſe was involved. I wiſhed for reaſons to juſtify my ſupporting thereof, but examination produced conviction of its impropriety.

The gentlemen doubtleſs have determined from the firſt impreſſion of the ſubject; more minute inveſtigation will convince themſelves of the bad policy of ſuch an unreaſonable change of meaſures. I with great reluctance was convinced of the neceſſity of ſo great a force laſt ſeſſion, but even if I had been finally againſt it laſt ſeſſion, I would nevertheleſs have been for ſupporting that force in the preſent important criſis; better by far we had never made the law for raiſing the army than to repeal it now.

The preſent Indian war is eſſentially different from any former one. When Britain and France divided North America betwixt them, if the emmiſſaries of both excited the Indians to war, the power of both afforded protection. When Britain became poſſeſſed of the Weſtern poſts, and many tribes of Indians commenced a war, the Britiſh government conducted the war, carried it into the Indian country, and by the dread of their arms procured a peace; but the Indians were not then ſupported by other powers. But in the preſent war, the Indians who at that time knew nothing of us, have combined to make it a common cauſe; and no ſuperior power intereſt themſelves in our favor, no, they conceive our intereſts to be inimical to theirs. But if they did not receive encouragement, protection, and ſupplies from our European neighbors a peace would ſoon be procured, the gentlemen who ſupport this reſolution know well how that matter ſtands, and they know explanations here are not convenient.

I once thought of moving a reſolution for limiting the time of enliſting to ſome day in March or April next, knowing that the intermediate winter months are the beſt ſeaſon for recruiting, and apprehending the beſt opportunities of diſciplining would then be probably over; but upon ſecond thought, I apprehend this was not neceſſary, that moſt probably the army by that time would be ſo nearly compleat, that all the ſaving of money it would make, would be no object, and reflecting that the Preſident was already authoried either to ſtop recruiting, or to diſcharge the new regiments when circumſtances would admit of ſuch a meaſure. From the obſervations I have made the committee will be convinced that I deſign to vote againſt the reſolution. *(Debate to be continued.)*

TUESDAY, January 8.

Mr. Greenup laid the following motion on the table yeſterday:—That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, for placing on the penſion liſt, all ſuch officers and privates of the militia, who have been, or ſhall be wounded, or diſabled in the ſervice of the United States, and not provided for by law.

A petition was preſented by Mr. Muhlenberg, from William Wirtz, praying compenſation for ſervices during the late war. Read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The Houſe took into conſideration, the bill making appropriations for the year 1793, as reported by the committee of the whole yeſterday. Some debate enſued on the item of contingencies for the War Department; the ſum reported in the eſtimate is 50,000 dollars. The Houſe at length filled the blank with 30,000.—All the blanks being filled, it was ordered that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe that the Senate have paſſed a bill in addition to the act for eſtabliſhing the Judicial Courts of the United States; and deſire the concurrence of the Houſe.

Another meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that they have paſſed a bill, which originated in the Houſe, for allowing intereſt on a ſum due to the perſons therein mentioned, purſuant to a reſolution of the late Congreſs.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the ayes and noes were taken this day on the propoſed amendment to his reſolution, for reducing the military eſtabliſhment of the United States——viz.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for reducing the military eſtabliſhment of the United States to regiments, conſiſting of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates now in ſervice, or which may be recruited before the day of next; with ſuch proportion of commiſſioned officers as the Preſident of the United States may think proper.

A Y E S.

Meſſ. Aſhe,	Meſſ. Madiſon,
Clark,	Moore,
Giles,	Niles,
Gilman,	Orr,
Gerry,	Parker,
Goodhue,	J. Smith,
Grove,	Steele,
Greenup,	Sumpter,
Lee,	Treadwell,
Leonard,	Tucker,
Livermore,	Venable,
Macon,	Ward,
Mercer	Williamſon. 26.

N O E S.

Meſſ. Ames,	Meſſ. Kittera,
Benſon,	Lawrance,
Barnwell,	Milledge,
Baldwin,	Muhlenberg,
S. Bourne,	Murray,
B Bourn,	Sedgwick,
Boudinot,	Schoonmaker,
Dayton,	W. Smith,
Findley,	Is. Smith,
Fitzſimons,	Sterrett,
Gregg,	Sturges,
Hartley,	Sylveſter,
Heiſter,	Thatcher,
Hillhouſe,	Wadſworth,
Huger,	White,
Kitchell,	Willis. 32.

The ayes and noes on the original motion, were then called:

A Y E S.

Meſſ. Aſhe,	Meſſ. Mercer,
Clark,	Niles,
Giles,	Orr,
Gilman,	Parker,
Goodhue,	Lee
Greenup,	Steele,
Grove,	Sumpter,
Leonard,	Treadwell,
Livermore,	Venable.
Macon,	Ward. 20.

N O E S.

Meſſ. Ames,	Meſſ. Milledge,
Barnwell,	Moore,
Baldwin,	Muhlenberg,
Benſon,	Murray,
Boudinot,	Schoonmaker,
S Bourne,	Sedgwick,
Dayton,	J. Smith,
Findley,	Is. Smith,
Fitzſimons,	W. Smith,
Gerry,	Sterrett,
Gordon,	Sturges,
Gregg,	Sylveſter,
Hartley,	Thatcher,
Hillhouſe,	Tucker,
Huger,	Wadſworth.
Kitchell,	White,
Kittera,	Williamſon,
Lawrance,	Willis. 3

A letter was received from the Secretary of State, enclosing an account of the result of aſſays and experiments on the gold and ſilver coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal. Read, and ordered that 100 copies be printed for the uſe of the members.

The bill received from the Senate this forenoon, was twice read, and committed for Thurſday,---interim, 100 copies to be printed.

In Committee of the Whole, on the Invalid Penſion Bill. Mr. Dayton in the Chair.

The queſtion was taken on Mr. Venable's motion, and was negatived, 29 to 19.

The committee then roſe, and reported the bill with the amendments agreed to. The Houſe took the ſame into conſideration; they adopted all of them: other amendments were made. A motion to adjourn, prevailing, the bill was not completed.

WEDNESDAY, January 9.

The petition of Bridget Parry was read, praying compenſation for her ſervices as a nurſe in one of the continental hoſpitals, and for the pay of her huſband, a ſoldier who died in the ſervice.

Mr. Hillhouſe preſented the petition of John Reed and others, manufacturers of combs, praying an augmentation of the impoſt duty on imported combs. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

An engroſſed bill, making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year 1793, was read the third time and paſſed.

The petition of Nathan Fuller was read, praying the ſettlement of the accounts of a regiment of which he is the oldeſt remaining officer, in the ſervice of the United States during the late war; which accounts through various unforeſeen and unavoidable accidents, were not ſettled within the time preſcribed by the act of limitation. Referred to the Secretary of War.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill to regulate the claims to invalid penſions.

An amendment propoſed by Mr. Venable, the object of which was to provide for a reviſion of the proceedings of the judges, under a law paſſed laſt ſeſſion,—occaſioned ſome debate.

Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Livermore and Hillhouſe oppoſed the motion; Meſſrs. Boudinot, Dayton, Giles, Madiſon, Kittera and Venable ſupported it.

After various alterations and amendments to this motion, the ayes and noes were taken, as follow:

A Y E S.

Meſſieurs *Aſhe, Baldwin, Boudinet, Clark, Dayton, Findley, Fitzſimons, Giles, Gordon, Greenup, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Heiſter, Huger, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Mercer, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Orr, Parker, Schoonmaker, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sumper, Sylveſter, Treadwell, Venable, White, Willis, Williamſon*—40.

N O E S.

Meſſieurs *Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Bourne, Bourn, Gerry, Gilman, Hillhouſe, Lawrance, Learned, Leonard, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, Sturges, Tucker, Thatcher, Ward*—20.

Some other amendments were made, and then the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The committee on enrolled bills reported the bill as truly enrolled, entitled, "An act to provide for the payment of intereſt on a ſum due to the perſons therein mentioned, &c. The Speaker ſigned the ſame.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that they have paſſed with amendments, the bill entitled, "An act to amend the act for eſtabliſhing a mint, and to regulate the coins of the United States, ſo far as reſpects the coinage of copper. Theſe amendments being taken into conſideration, were agreed to by the Houſe. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 10.

An engroſſed bill to regulate claims to invalid penſions was read the third time, and paſſed—Ayes 36, Noes 13—as follow.

Ayes. Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Boudinot, Clark, Findley, Fitzſimons, Giles, Gilman, Gordon, Greenup, Hartley. Heiſter, Huger, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Madiſon, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Orr, Parker, Schoonmaker, W. Smith, Sterret, Sumpter, Sylveſter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Wadſworth White, Williamſon, Willis. 36.

Noes. S. Bourne, Goodhue, Hillhouſe, Lawrance, Learned, Leonard, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, I. Smith, Sturges, Thatcher, Ward. 13.

Mr. Moore, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, the bill to amend the act, eſtabliſhing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States, ſo far as reſpects the coinage of copper. The Speaker ſigned the ſame.

The report on the petition of the Illinois and Wabaſh land companies, made the laſt ſeſſion, was taken into conſideration: this report is in favour of the petition. It was moved that the report ſhould be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe. This motion was negatived.

Mr. W. Smith made the following motion, That the Attorney General be directed to report a table of fees in the judicial courts of the United States, at the next ſeſſion. Laid on the table.

Mr. Boudinot moved the following, That a committee be appointed to report a liſt of the names of ſuch invalids, who, ſince the 21ſt of March 1792, have had their names returned into the War Office, together with the vouchers accompanying the ſame.

In committee of the whole, Mr. White in the chair. The reſolutions reſpecting the loan of the balances due from the United States to the individual ſtates, were taken into conſideration; the reſolutions were read by the chairman. The report of the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts, was called for, and read—a debate enſued, which continued till near the time of adjournment, they then roſe and reported progreſs.

In committee of the whole, on the bill relative to claims againſt the United States, which are not barred by any act of limitation and which have not been already adjuſted. Mr. Dayton in the chair. The bill was read through by the clerk, and then diſcuſſed by paragraphs. Mr. Giles moved to ſtrike out the third ſection, and to ſubſtitute a ſection, which makes it the duty of the officers of the treaſury to report to Congreſs on the claims preſented purſuant to this act, which was agreed to. The committee then roſe and reported the bill with an amendment. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

Mr. Goodhue preſented the petition of William Stearns---praying compenſation for property taken for the uſe of the army in Charleſtown, Maſſachuſetts—read and laid on the table.

Mr. Sturges preſented the petition of Peter Perrin, a Capt. in the late Continental army, praying compenſation for ſervices—read and referred to the Secretary of war.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treaſury, enclosing a ſtatement of the Loans made in the United States purſuant to law;—100 copies it was ordered ſhould be printed.

Mr. Gregg preſented the petition of John and Mary Moore, praying compenſation for the ſervices of their ſon during the late war; read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Boudinot's motion for a committee to report a liſt of the invalids who ſince the 23d March, 1792, have had their vouchers returned into the war office, together with the vouchers accompanying the ſame—was taken into conſideration—This motion after ſome debate was negatived.

Mr. W. Smiths' motion for directing the Attorney General to report a table of coſts and fees for the Judicial Courts of the United States, at the next ſeſſion, was agreed to.

In committee of the whole, Mr. White in the chair—The conſideration of the Reſolutions providing for a loan of the balances due from the United States to the individual ſtates, was reſumed—A motion offered yeſterday by Mr. Livermore, the object of which appeared to be an exoneration of thoſe ſtates, which ſhall, on a final ſettlement of accounts, be debtor ſtates, being withdrawn by the mover—The debate was renewed on the original reſolutions—and was continued till the time of adjournment—It was then moved that the committee ſhould riſe and report the reſolutions without amendments—this motion was agreed to, 32 to 26—The committee roſe and reported accordingly.

Adjourned till to morrow.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.

ABSTRACT OF FURTHER ACCOUNTS *BY THE PACKET.*

THE ſucceſſes of France were celebrated at Sheffield, and other parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, by bonfires, ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c. &c.—A treaty was concluded the 1ſt November between the French republic and that of Geneva.—The Court of Vienna, it is ſaid, has promiſed to redreſs all the grievances of Brabant.—Among the toaſts drank by the Belfaſt volunteers, Ireland, was the following—"The *auſpicious* day on which the French National Convention decreed that *Royalty* was *aboliſhed.*"—In the French account of the retreat of the Duke of Brunſwick, they ſtate, That the day preceding the retreat, a council of war was ſommoned. In opinion the Duke of Brunſwick ſtood alone. All the officers declared, that a more favorable opportunity for overthrowing Dumourier could not occur, and that he ought inſtantly to be attacked. The Duke continued to enforce the declaration which he had advanced, not by rational argument, but by the peeviſh pertinacity of a commander enamoured of his own judgment. The other officers became indignant, and even tumultuous. From murmurs and gentle remonſtrances they proceeded to audacious aſſertions, the tendency of which rather provoked than ſoothed or convinced the Commander. Clairfayt offered to commence the attack, and to receive the firſt ſhock of the enfeebled enemy, at the head of the Auſtrians; and Marechal Broglio, ſupported by the French Princes, inſiſted, that as it was the cauſe of the Emigrants, he and his followers conſidered it a duty incumbent upon them to run the hazard expected from the firſt onſet. This corps conſiſted of 10,000, formerly officers and gentlemen of France, proud of their late diſtinctions in ſociety, impatient for the conflict to diſplay their proweſs, and impelled to action by every motive of revenge. The Duke of Brunſwick not only refuſed to liſten to the admonitions now eagerly urged, but threatened to puniſh the officers for diſobedience.

The King of Pruſſia has undertaken to furniſh every Emigrant, to the number of 8000, with rations of bread daily, and 15 livres a month.—Coblentz is garriſoned with 6000 men, part Pruſſians. Apprehenſions prevail of an inſurrection in Turin, the capital of Sardinia.—The Paris accounts ſtate that the Emigrants are crying *peccavi*, and are petitioning for leave to return.

The Pope, apprehenſive of a viſit from a French fleet is putting Civita Vacchia into a poſture of defence.—The King of Sardinia has wrote to the 13 Cantons, and the allies of the Helvetic Body, on account of the invaſion of Savoy; but received for anſwer, that the Helvetic Body would ſcrupulouſly adhere to their neutrality.—M. Dumourier, in a letter to the National Convention, ſays, "The more ſucceſſes I obtain againſt the enemies of Liberty, the more do my internal enemies encreaſe:" This letter refers to one to the Miniſter of War, in which he announces his wiſh and determination to retire from public life at the end of the war. "I deſire (ſays he) not only my own repoſe, but that alſo of the republic, *otium cum dignitate*, ſhall be the only object of my wiſhes both for my country and myſelf."—Great-Britain, in concert with the United Netherlands, it is ſaid, is exerting herſelf to bring about a peace.—The King of Pruſſia is returned to Berlin. The Duke of Brunſwick returns to Lunenberg. Gen. Mollendorf, it is ſaid, commands his army.—The Convention of Savoy has decreed the eccleſiaſtical property, national property, the aboliſion of convents, and the ſequeſtration of the effects of Emigrants.—A Spaniſh veſſel loaded with grain, deſtined for the King of Sardinia, was made a prize of by the French in the port of Ville Franche.—Dublin was illuminated on account of the ſucceſſes of the French.—The citizens of Mentz have petitioned to be annexed to France. Citizen Pache has ſucceeded Le Brun as Miniſter at War.—A new and more ſevere decree has paſſed againſt the Emigrants; they are baniſhed forever from the French territory; *they are civically deſunct*, and their goods ſequeſtered to the State.—Gen. Biron has placed himſelf under the orders of Gen. Cuſtine.—Sebaſtian Huet has petitioned the Convention for a month's delay of the trial of the King.—Tournay is taken by the French.—The citizens of Namur have revolted from Auſtria.—The French armies in the Low Countries amount to 140,000 men.

On the 6th November the French army, conſiſting of 40,000 men, attacked the Auſtrian, amounting to 28,000. The battle began at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continued till 4 in the afternoon, when victory declared in favor of the French. The Auſtrians were totally routed, all their intrenchments forced at the point of the bayonet, and a number of their cannon taken: they were ſtrongly poſted on the Heights of Genneppe, in the neghbourhood of Mons.---Three tiers of redoubts roſe one above another like an amphitheatre; theſe were filled with cannon; but the French carried them one after another, to uſe the words of Gen. Dumourier, with infinite vivacity. The French loſs is eſtimated at about 300 killed, and 600 wounded; that of the Auſtrians at 600 killed; their whole loſs in killed, wounded, priſoners and deſerters, at 4000. The city of Mons opened its gates to the conquerors, and wherever the French appear, they are cordially received. Lieut. Gen. Egalite, ſon of the ci-devant Duke of Orleans, is mentioned in the higheſt terms of applauſe for his bravery and intrepidity in the above battle.

The arms of France have overrun all the Auſtrian Netherlands; Bruſſels, the capital, being in their hands; the general opinion appears to be, that there is an end to the authority of the Houſe of Auſtria over that country.

M. Servan is to command an army deſtined to act againſt Spain in the Spring. Kellerman takes the command of the Alpine army, in the place of Monteſquiou. Italy is to be invaded. On the palace gate at Turin, was fixed the following label—*In 1792, a kingdom without a King; In 1793, a King without a kingdom.*

Paris is quiet---though ſecret attempts are continually making to excite commotions and inſurrections.

Engliſh papers were received by the Packet as late as the 22d November---They inform that Paine's Rights of Man has been tranſlated into the Swediſh language, and publiſhed at Stockholm.

The King and Queen, according to the Paris papers, were both ſick on the 16th November. The council general of the commons had ordered a bulletin of the ſtate of their health to be publiſhed every day.

On the 13th of September laſt, a fire broke out at Conſtantinople, which completely conſumed 6000 houſes, 6000 ſhops, 5 moſques, numberleſs ware-houſes, and 100 noble buildings, the reſidence of the principal miniſters, great officers, and Generals of the Porte.

The Court of Stockholm has afforded an example to the ſeveral powers of Europe, of magnanimity and the pure love of liberty. The Duke of Sudermania has appointed M. de Stahl, the ſon-in-law of the great Financier Neckar, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Sweden at Paris, to recognize the new Government and Republic of France.

There is avery general report (ſays a London paper) that the Cabinet of St. James's, is diſpoſed to acknowledge the new French Republic. This event, which ſome people pretend will be made public previous to the meeting of Parliament, will open a new field for politicians.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NOVEMBER 22.

Extraordinary Sitting—Thurſday Night.

Letter from Gen. DUMOURIER.

Bruſſels, Nov. 14.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

I yeſterday preſented myſelf before Bruſſels with my advanced guard. The Auſtrians diſputed with me the heights of Anderſecht. I was unwilling to expoſe my brave comrades to ſhed blood in vain; night came on; I kept my troops under arms; and, in the morning, *I was received at Bruſſels as the deliverer of the nation!*---The Citizen Miniſter at War will lay before you the conciſe details which I have ſent to him.---The army of the Republic is more animated than ever; it may receive for motto, "Vires acquirit eundo."

(Signed) DUMOURIER.

General in Chief of the Army in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

By letters from Cape-Francois, and by papers from that quarter, we learn, that on the 2d and 3d of December there were diſturbances in that unfortunate place.—The want of a cordial union between the whites and the free people of colour appears to have been the cauſe, the ſhedding of more blood, the effect. The conſequences had like to have been very ſerious; the negroes made an attack upon the Cape during the diſturbance, and were nearly ſucceſsful.

It appears that the military ſervice which the colony requires, is not performed with very great ardour on the part of the citizens.

All was again quiet on the 5th, and our papers to the 7th made no mention of an interruption of tranquility.

We are informed, that the inhabitants of the Iſlands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, have lately captured, by an armed force, the iſlands of St. Lucia and Marigalante, two French iſlands. It is ſaid, the two former colonies have renounced the juriſdiction of France, and have eſtabliſhed themſelves as an independent ſtate.

The Montgomery, Capt. Bunyan, is arrived at New-York. Mr. Wignel and Company are not paſſengers in this veſſel.

The ſucceſſes of the French armies were celebrated at New-Brunſwick, by a public dinner, on the 1ſt of January.

We hear that on the firſt inſtant a beginning was made of the State Canal, at the Conowago falls, of which the celebrated Mr. Brindley has at preſent the direction. On new-years day 17 rocks were blown, one for each gentleman of the Canal Company: The quality of the ſtones are ſuch as eaſily admit blowing, which render it a matter of more conſequence to the holders of ſhares.

It is reported that Mr. Pitt, the Britiſh prime Miniſter has reſigned.

Extract of a letter from New-York.

"The Packet brings an account of a probable revolution in Ireland; 80,000 men are already raiſed for the purpeſe."

Mr. BLANCHARD, agreeably to his advertiſement, at five minutes paſt ten o'clock laſt Wedneſday morning, roſe with his Balloon from the Priſon Court in this city, in preſence of an immenſe concourſe of ſpectators, aſſembled on the occaſion. The proceſs of inflating the balloon commenced abont nine o'clock. Several cannon were fired from the dawn of day until the moment of elevation; a band of muſic played during the time of inflating, and when it began to riſe, the majeſtic ſight was truly intereſting—the ſlow movement of the band, added ſolemnity to the ſcene. Indeed the attention of the multitude was ſo abſorbed, that it was a conſiderable time ere ſilence was broke by the acclamations which ſucceeded.

As ſoon as the clock had ſtruck ten, every thing being ready, Mr. Blanchard took a reſpectful leave of all the ſpectators, and received from the hands of the Preſident a paper, at the ſame time the Preſident ſpoke a few words to this bold adventurer, who immediately leaped into his boat, which was painted blue and ſpangled; the balloon was of a yellowiſh coloured ſilk, highly varniſhed, over which there was a ſtrong net-work. Mr. Blanchard was dreſſed in a plain blue ſuit, a cock'd hat and white feathers. As ſoon as he was in the boat, he threw out ſome ballaſt, and the balloon began to aſcend ſlowly and perpendicularly, whilſt Mr. Blanchard waved the colours of the United States, and alſo thoſe of the French Republic, and flouriſhed his hat to the thouſands of citizens from every part of the country, who ſtood gratified and aſtoniſhed at his intrepidity. After a few minutes, the wind blowing from the northward and weſtward, the balloon roſe to an immenſe heighth, and then ſhaped its courſe toward the ſouthward and eaſtward. Several gentlemen galloped down the point road, but ſoon loſt ſight of it, for it moved at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

About half after 6 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Blanchard returned to the city, and paid his reſpects to the Preſident of the United States.---His aerial voyage laſted 46 minutes, in which time he ran over a ſpace of more than 15 miles, and then deſcended a little to the eaſtward of Woodbury, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, where he took a carriage and returned to Cooper's Ferry.

WE the ſubſcribers, appointed Judges of the Election of Directors for the Inſurance Company of North-America, held this day at their office, do certify, that the following gentlemen were duly elected:

John M. Neſbitt	Charles Petit
John Roſs	Thomas L. Moore
Walter Stewart	John Swanwick
Samuel Blodget, jun.	John Barclay
Magnus Miller	Robert Ralſton
John Leamy	John Craig
Joſeph Ball	Francis Weſt
Michael Prager	

MICHAEL PRAGER,
JOHN WEST.

Philadelphia, January 8.

Yeſterday the Directors of the Inſurance Company of North-America, met for the choice of a Preſident, when JOHN MAXWELL NESBITT, Eſq. was unanimouſly re-elected.

No papers printed eaſt of New-York have come to hand ſince Tueſday.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		20/4
3 per Cents,		12/8
Deferred,		12/6
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	36	per cent. prem.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Caſhier be authoriſed to receive from the proprietor of any number of compleat ſhares, ſuch Certificates, not in his own name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after cancelling the ſame, to iſſue a new Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of ſuch proprietor.

RESOLVED, That in all future transfers of compleat ſhares in the capital ſtock of the Bank, the Certificates of the ſhares transferred be cancelled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be iſſued in the name of the transferee or purchaſer,

RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future iſſued, be for one or more ſhares, as the proprietor may requeſt; and the new Certificate or Certificates ſhall be of correſpondent numbers with thoſe in lieu of which they are iſſued.

ep3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

BRUSSELS, October 25.

Addreſs of the Repreſentative of the French People, united in Convention, to the Armies of the Republic.

"CITIZENS in arms, who combat for the rights of man, you, whoſe courage has inſured the triumph of Liberty and Equality; your grateful country now addreſſes you through us. Receive the recompence of the dangers, fatigues, and ſacrifices, which have marked your path towards glory. This recompence, citizens in arms, you already enjoy in the name of the French People. The National Convention declare, that you have ſaved the Republic, and that

Your Country is no longer in danger.

"The National Convention decrees,

1. That this teſtimony of public gratitude ſhall be inſcribed on the ſtandards after the Roman manner, and that theſe ſtandards ſhall be ſent by the Executive Power to the armies.

"9. That the honor of bearing them in battle ſhall be decreed by the general to citizens who may have had the happineſs to diſtinguiſh themſelves by ſome ſplendid action.

"3. That if the National Convention ſhall again declare the country to be in danger, theſe ſtandards of public ſafety ſhall be folded up, and the armies ſhall not have the right of bearing them in their camp, while the danger of their country continues.

"4. That if through want of diſcipline, or any act of cowardice, the arms of the republic ſhall be ſtained in any of the armies, the criminal army ſhall be firſt puniſhed, by being deprived of this mark of the confidence of the people, which ſhall be carried back to the National Convention, and ſhall not be reſtored to the army which loſt it, until they ſhall have gained two victories. This ſtandard of public ſafety ſhall be ſacredly guarded in camp by a guard of honor, and during battle placed in the moſt conſpicuous part of the camp. The corps to which the general has entruſted it, ſhall defend it courageouſly, and that which ſuffers it to fall into the hands of the enemy, ſhall be diſmiſſed, and its members declared incapable of diſcharging any of the duties of a citizen.—Their names ſhall likewiſe be inſcribed on tablets which ſhall be fixed up in all the common halls of the republic."

OCTOBER 29.

A PROCLAMATION

Has been publiſhed by the Emperor, dated October 23d, in which he directs,

1. That none of the French Emigrants in the Low Countries attached to the army of the Princes, ſhall be permitted to remain any where elſe, but in the cantonments aſſigned to them; thoſe who preſume to wander from their quarters, &c. are to be arreſted, and in caſe of reſiſtance puniſhed as perturbators of the public repoſe.

2. All the other Emigrants, whatever may be their rank or condition, who do not rent a houſe or lodgings, are to leave the country in the ſpace of eight days after the publication of the preſent Arret, on pain of being treated as vagabonds.

3. All thoſe who, in conſequence of the above article, may be entitled to remain, are to give in their names, profeſſions, &c. &c. to the officers of juſtice. Thoſe who do not comply with the above injunction, or who preſume to wear white cockades or plumes in their hats, ſhall be obliged to leave the country in eight days.

Federal City.

THE Subſcriber will convey forever, by good and ſufficient deed, Thirty Lots in the City of Waſhington, ſituated on South Capitol Street, to any man or company of men—provided they will agree to erect thereon good and ſufficient brick houſes, within three years from the date hereof.

DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington.

City of Waſhington, Dec. 31, 1792. 6t

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 7, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the 17th inſtant, to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives duly authorized, the following ſums, being the Dividend declared for the laſt ſix months, viz.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of July, Sixteen Dollars.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of Auguſt, Fifteen Dollars, 33 Cents.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of September, Fourteen Dollars, 67 Cents.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of October, Fourteen Dollars.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of November, Thirteen Dollars, 33 Cents.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of December, Twelve Dollars, 67 Cents.

For each three-quarter ſhare, Twelve Dollars.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

TO BE SOLD,

That well-known Place, called

South-Point,

LYING at the end of Sinipuxent Neck, on the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, within two miles of the Inlet, in Worceſter County, in the ſaid State, being the firſt landing for veſſels that trade in there. From the ſituation of the place, it is convenient for fiſh, clams and oyſters, is open to the ſea, and has every conveniency that could be wiſhed for. The ſoil is excellent for Indian corn, wheat or flax, is natural to clover, and has a good marſh paſture for ſtock.

Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, may know the terms by applying to *Aſſheton Humphreys*, Eſq. in Philadelphia—Mr. *Benjamin Purnell*, in Indian Town, Worceſter County—or to Capt. *Littleton Robins*, near the place.

Jan. 2. (4t)

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful ſituation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a proſpect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be ſold, with the improvements, which are, a two-ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, neatly finiſhed, a kitchen, office, brick ſmoke-houſe and dairy, two-ſtory framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-houſe, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other neceſſary improvements; the whole of the land encloſed with poſts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of graſs. Its contiguity to thoſe three towns muſt render it an object worthy the attention of any perſon who wiſhes to inveſt money in a property that muſt enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increaſe of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central ſituation to each place. The Potowmack at this ſpot has a fine deep ſhore and harbour, capable of receiving veſſels of any burden. It may not be improper to obſerve, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Waſhington and the Maryland ſhores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Alſo to ſell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles diſtant, which will ſuit well to ſupply the above in wood and timber. The title may be ſeen to the above property, which is indiſputable, and terms known by application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12*th*, 1792. *ep*2*m*

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boſton, a very ſmall TRUNK, covered with ſeal-ſkin of a reddiſh colour, with white ſpots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Iſland; with other papers, which can only be ſerviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they iſſued. Any perſon producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boſton, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Meſſrs PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boſton, Nov. 28. eptf.

RUN-AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 12th APRIL,

A NEGRO BOY, named *Zeb*; ſlim and tall, ſixteen years old; came to Samuel Lipincot's at Bordentown on the 15th, ſaid his name was *Henry*, and left that place the 27th May.—On the 27th day of June, he was taken up in Bucks County, and carried before a Magiſtrate, ſaid he was free, and that he lived on the Suſquehannah—that a perſon by the name of Abraham Prall, took him three days journey from home, and turned him adrift with one dollar—He aſked the Juſtice for a paſs to go to his father, and nothing appeared to the contrary—He lived with one Thomas Paxwell till the 19th of this inſtant, and then made his eſcape from him; he called his name *Peter Johnſton*—had on an old Grey Coating Round Jacket, lined with red baize; an old pair Leather Breeches, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Boy, and brings him to JACOB MERSEREAU, on Staten-Iſland, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB MERSEREAU, Lieut. Col.

Dec. 29. 1aw 6w

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *This Gazette is publiſhed in North Fifth-Street, No.* 34, *between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now reſides.*

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET,

Sufficiently capacious to ſtore ſeveral hundred barrels. Enquire as above.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.*

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Truſtees of the Univerſity of North-Carolina, for the purpoſe of receiving propoſals from ſuch gentlemen as may intend to undertake the inſtruction of youth in that inſtitution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wiſh that ſuch gentlemen ſhould ſignify their inclination to the ſubſcribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the ſtudents, on the firſt eſtabliſhment, are—The ſtudy of Languages, particularly the Engliſh—Hiſtory, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philoſophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen converſant in theſe branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handſome encouragement by the Board. The exerciſes of the inſtitution will commence as early as poſſible after the completion of the buildings of the Univerſity, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
SAM. M'CORKLES

*D*25 ep2m

ADVERTISEMENT.

Between William Shipley Complainant, *John Meng* and others Defendants. } *December 1ſt*, 1792. In the high Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jerſey. *Preſent, His Excellency the* Chancellor.

THE Complainant having filed his bill of Complaint againſt the Defendants in the month of September, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one, and in the ſaid Bill of Complaint did among other things ſet forth that the ſaid Complainant being ſeized in his Demeſne as of fee of and in a certain Tract of Land, ſaid to contain nine hundred and thirty acres, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Hardwick in the county of Suſſex in the State of New-Jerſey, did on the firſt of March ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, bargain ſell and convey the ſame in fee ſimple unto John Meng and John Henderſon of the city of Philadelphia, William Goodwin and John Town, for the conſideration of One Thouſand Six Hundred Pounds in Gold or Silver—That on the fifth day of the ſame month of March the ſaid feoffees above named did execute unto the ſaid William Shipley a Deed of Mortgage in fee ſimple of the ſaid Tract of Land to ſecure the payment of the ſaid ſixteen hundred pounds, with the lawful intereſt which might thereon accrue—That in the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix the ſaid John Meng and William Goodwin did become Bankrupts within the intent and meaning of the acts of the Legiſlature of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and ſuch proceedings were had againſt them that in the ſame month they were duly declared Bankrupts; and that they the ſaid John Meng and William Goodwin did in ſome ſhort time afterwards convey and transfer all their eſtate both real and perſonal, and particularly all their right and title to the premiſes above mentioned to John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fiſher, Iſaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins all of the city of Philadelphia, ſubject to the Mortgage ſo as aforeſaid given to the ſaid Complainant.—That the ſaid John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fiſher, Iſaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins ſoon after bargained, ſold and conveyed all their Right and Title of and in the ſaid Tract of Land unto Benjamin Town of the city of Philadelphia, and John Town, ſubject to the Mortgage aforeſaid—That on the eighteenth day of October ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, the ſaid John Town and Benjamin Town did execute another Mortgage to the ſaid William Shipley for ſecuring the payment of twelve hundred pounds in certain inſtallments—That in the month of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, John Town did bargain and ſell in fee ſimple all his Right and Title to the ſaid premiſes, to the ſaid Benjamin Town, ſubject to the Mortgages aforeſaid—That in the month of February ſeventeen hundred and eighty-eight, the ſaid Benjamin Town did convey all his Right and Title to the ſaid premiſes, to John Field and Curtis Clay of the city of Philadelphia, upon certain Truſts unknown to theal Complainant—That ſaid Benjamin Town the ſoon after became Bankrupt, and in purſuance of the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennſylvania, did convey all his eſtate real and perſonal to a certain Robert Raiſton—That John Henderſon did alſo in the month of September ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſeven become a Bankrupt, and under the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennſylvania, did aſſign and convey all his eſtate real and perſonal to David Lenox, George Hughes, Matthew Clarkſon, Peter Baynton and Richard Bache—And the Complainant doth in and by his ſaid Bill, pray that thoſe having Right to the ſaid Eſtate may be decreed to pay him what is due on the ſaid Mortgages, or that the equity of Redemption be foreclоſed by the Decree of this Court.

And now upon opening this matter this day by Richard Stockton, Eſquire, being of the complainants counſel—it appearing to the Court that the ſaid defendants do reſide in the State of Pennſylvania, without the juriſdiction of this Court; and it appearing further to this Court that writs of ſubpœna have been taken out according to the courſe of this Court, that the ſaid writs of ſubpœna have been duly ſerved upon the ſaid ſeveral Defendants upwards of one year from this day; and that none of the ſaid Defendants have cauſed his or their appearance to be entered in this Court to the ſuit of the ſaid Complainant: It is therefore ordered by his Excellency the Chancellor, that the ſaid Defendants do cauſe their appearance to be entered to the ſuit of the above Complainant according to the rules of this Court in two months from this day, or that the Plaintiffs bill be taken pro confeſſo agreeably to the directions of the act of the Legiſlature in ſuch caſe made and provided.—The Complainant giving notice and making publication of this rule as in and by the ſaid act of the Legiſlature is provided.

WILLIAM PATERSON, *Chancellor.*

December 1ſt, 1792. *ep* 3w

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for ſale.*

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

A further Caution.

ALL perſons are hereby cautioned from receiving of *Thomas Mackie* & Co. or any other perſon, four Notes of Hand, given by the late *James Gardner*, of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to *Samuel Jackſon*, of Philadelphia, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, amounting in the whole to £. 2,600 13 3 North-Carolina currency; the greateſt part of which ſaid Notes have been paid to ſaid *Thomas Mackie* & Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have the depoſition of Mr. *Jaſper Mauduit Jackſon*, and other documents which will fully and clearly illuſtrate the matter.

It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one advertiſed in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a ſufficient caution to the public.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
MAR. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, (N. C.) *Aug.* 1, 1792. (1amgm)

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, ſeventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the beſt pieces publiſhed for and againſt the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America. Perhaps in no one work are ſo many valuable documents reſpecting the hiſtory of this country, collected together. His Excellency the Preſident of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deſerving of public encouragement." The ſubſcription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wiſh to be ſupplied with this work, are requeſted to give commiſſion to friends in the city to ſubſcribe for and receive it——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete ſets.

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nurſing and the management of Children.

"We recommend theſe letters to the peruſal of thoſe to whom they are particularly addreſſed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.

4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miſs More's Eſſays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

7. Smith's Hiſtory of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) ſay: "We have ſeen nothing on theſe ſubjects more plain, more perſpicuous, or more generally uſeful."—N. B. It is introduced into the Univerſity in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatiſe on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Obſervations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

13. The Conſtitutions of the ſeveral United States, with the Federal Conſtitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.

15. American Jeſt Book. Price three-fifths of a dollar.

16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.

17 The Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, ſix dollars.

18. Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.

20. Chriſtian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.

21. Hiſtory of Charles Grandiſon, abridged---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

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